BARANOV, A.A.; BUNIN, K.P.; PRITOMANOVA, I.I.

Growth of the dimensions of graphitized steel. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.5:26-28 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Steel—Testing) (Metals, Effect of temperature on)

BEL'CHENKO, G.I.; BARANOV, A.A.

Effect of certain elements on the freezing of steel during hot deformation. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 6 no.1:97-105 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Rolling (Metalwork)) (Steel alloys—Metallography)

BARANOV, A.A.

Structural and volume changes in Co-C and Ni-C alloys during heating and cooling. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.9: 148-155 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

VITKOVSKAYA, V.V.; BARANOV, A.A.

Effect of the age of leaves and the development of plants on the strength of the bond between chlorophyll and lipoprotein complex. Bot. zhur. 48 no.4:578-580 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Leningradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut, Pushkin.
(Chlorophyll) (Lipoproteins)

L 18898-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD WH/JD/K
ACCESSION NR: AP3006601 S/0020/63/151/006/1393/1394 58
57

AUTHORS: Baranov, A. A.; Bunin, K. P.

TITLE: Question of the chemism of the action of modifiers in graphitized alloys [Presented by Academician G. V. Kurdyumov, 22 April 1963]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 151, no. 6, 1963, 1393-1394

TOPIC TAGS: metallurgy, alloy, graphitized alloy, modifier, inclusion, crystalline structure, matrix, silicocalcium, ferroaluminum, ferrosilicon, silicon carbide, titanium, Ti

ABSTRACT: The present article discusses modifiers added to alloys to facilitate the formation and increase the number of graphite inclusions during heat treatment. In microscopic studies of modified steels and cast iron the graphite often is observed around nonmetallic inclusions (lining effect) formed as a result of the modification. The effectiveness of the action of inclusions can be due not only to the lining effect, but also to various defects in the crystalline structure, in particular the possible formation of discontinuities between the matrix and the inclusion during heating and cooling of the alloys. Often the latter effect of

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L 18898-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3006601

modifiers determines the mechanism of their action in the formation of graphite inclusions. The use of modifiers permits the necessary separation of the graphite without further heat treatment; this may permit the creation of "self-annealing" graphitized alloys. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Dnepropetrovsk Matallurgical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 09Apr63	DATE ACQ: 27Sep63	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: ML	NO REF SOV: 015	OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

BARANOV, A.A.; BUNIN, K.P.; GLEBOVA, E.D.

Kinetics of the second stage of graphitizing cast iron with spheroidal graphite. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.7:172-175 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Cast iron—Metallography) (Annelaing of metals)

GORELIK, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; BARANOV, A.A.

Regulator of body position for air springs. Avt.prom. 29 no.9: 44-45 S '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Motor vehicles--Equipment and supplies)

BARANOV, A.A.; BUNIN, K.P.

Chemical mechanism underlying the action of modifying agents in graphitized alloys. Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.6:1393-1394 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom G.V.Kurdyumovym.

BARANOV, A.A. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Amount of strain occurring during the graphitization of iron alloys. Izv. AN SSSR Met. i gor. delo no.3:122-124 My-Je'64

ACCESSION NR: AP4039275 S/0148/64/000/005/0122/0123

AUTHORS: Baranov, A. A.; Lev, I. Ye.

TITLE: The effects of deformation in carbide transformation

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 5, 1964, 122-123

TOPIC TAGS: carbide phase, cold deformation, plastic pearlite, secondary cementite, electrolysis

ABSTRACT: The authors determined the composition of carbides after cold deformation of specimens with 1.25%C. and plastic pearlite as well as secondary cementite. The deformation of 4 x 15 x 80 mm cold-rolled specimens was 21 and 34%. The phase, known as χ-carbide and assumed to consist of Fe_3C, was precipitated by electrolytical technique. Reduced and non-reduced control specimens had the same C contents in the precipitated carbide phase. Considering that Fe_3C cementite contains 6.67%C while Fe_2C χ-carbide contains 9.7%C, it may be assumed that the carbide phase consists of cementite. Thus, the changes in cementite during cold deformation are not associated with the formation of an Fe_2C-type carbide phase containing 9.7%C. The orig. art. has: 1 table.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4039275

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 04May62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NR REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

BUNIN, K.P.; BARANOV, A.A. [Baranov, O.O.]; GLEBOVA, E.D. [Hlibova, E.P.]

Growth resistance in iron alloys. Dop. AN URSR no.7:911-914
'64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN UkrSSR (for Bunin).

MARKIN, V.V.

RUDOY, B.Z., prof.; TIKHOMIROVA, V.N.; [illegible], V.K.; [illegible], A.I.;
BARANOV, [illegible].

[Manual of laboratory work in inorganic and analytical chemistry] Rukovodstvo k prakticheskim zaniatiiam po kursu neorganicheskoi i analiticheskoi khimii. Riazan', Riazanskii in-t, 1963. 158 p. (MIRA [illegible])

BARANOV, A.A. (Dnepropetrovsk); [illegible] (Dnepropetrovsk); [illegible]NYANOY,
V.N. (Dnepropetrovsk).

Repeated graphitizing of cast iron with spheroidal graphite.
Izv. AN SSSR Met. i gor. delo no.2:[illegible] Mr-Ap'64.
[illegible])

BARANOV, A.A.; GLEBOVA, E.D.

Growth of graphitized iron alloys at temperatures above the A_1 point. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.10:143-148 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

BARANOV, A.A.; BUNIN, K.P.

Role of inclusions in the graphitization of cast iron and steel.
Lit.proizv. no.7:26-28 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:4)

[illegible], A.A.; [illegible], K.P.; GIEB[illegible], [illegible]

Effect of composition and structure on the growth of spheroidal cast iron. Lit. proizv. no.1:25 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

BARANOV, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Use wide-range machinery in fields. Zemledelie 26 no.7:44-47 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Saratovskiy institut mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.

BARANOV, A.A.; BUNIN, K.P.; GLEBOVA, E.D.

Structural change in globular graphite in the cyclic thermal treatment of cast iron. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.1:84-85 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut. Submitted Januaty 30, 1965.

BARANOV, A.A.

Kinetics of the graphitizing of iron alloys. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 8 no.11:126-131 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

L 25170-65 26
ACCESSION NR: AP5005777 S/0219/64/058/010/0074/0077 19

AUTHOR: Rudoy, B. Z.; Afonova, V. N.; Baranov, A. A.; Rotsel', A. A.; Promakhova, S. S. B

TITLE: Biochemical indexes of skin transplants 2 from human embryos and adult humans, used for replacing skin defects

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 58, no. 10, 1964, 74-77

TOPIC TAGS: skeletal mechanics, biochemistry, human physiology

Abstract: The nitrogen content and biochemical changes in transplants of embryonic skin and skin from an adult human were studied. Embryonic skin contains more moisture and somewhat less nitrogen and protein nitrogen than adult skin, and it has a considerably higher level of water-soluble nitrogen compounds: residual and polypeptide nitrogen, free amino acids, cystine, and lysine. Skin protein decomposition evoked by autolytic and proteolytic enzymes is much more rapid in embryonic skin than in skin from an adult. The high lability of proteins in embryonic skin, combined with its high content of proteo-

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L 25170-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005777

lytic enzymes, provides for intensive protein decomposition and resynthesis, thus promoting the healing process.
Orig. art. has 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra obshchey khimii, Ryazanskiy meditsinskiy institut im. I. P. Pavlova (Department of General Chemistry, Ryazan' Medical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 15Jul63	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: LS
NO REF SOV: 004	OTHER: 001	JPRS

Card 2/2

RUDOY, B.Z.; AFONOVA, V.N.; BARANOV, A.A.; ROTSEL', A.I.; PROMAKHOVA, S.S.

Biochemical indices for skin transplants from human fetuses and adults used for the closure of skin defects. Biul.eksp. biol.i med. 58 no.10:74-77 O '64.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra obshchey khimii (zav. - prof. B.Z.Rudoy) Ryazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pavlova. Submitted July 15, 1963.

80177
S/111/60/000/03/04/004
B022/B008

9,1000

AUTHOR: Baranov, A. D., Engineer

TITLE: The Use of an Oscilloscope for Balancing Medium-wave Antennas

PERIODICAL: Vestnik svyazi, 1960, No. 3, pp. 11 - 12

TEXT: The queries connected with this problem are explained in detail in the paper "Instructions for Balancing Medium-wave Transmitter Antennas" ("Instruktsii po nastroyke srednevolnovykh veshchatel'nykh antenn"), Glavnoye radioupravleniye Ministerstva svyazi SSSR (Main Radio Administration of the Ministry of Communications of the USSR), Svyaz'izdat, 1958. The method explained in the leaflet is based on the use of a high-quality bridge by which a whole series of measurements of the inner resistance of the antenna feeding system are made. On the basis of the measurement results obtained, the balancing elements for the working frequency of the antenna are selected in such a way that resonance tuning is achieved by using indicators (wavemeter, hot-wire ammeter). A single oscilloscope is used now instead of this complicated system which must, moreover, be tuned to the output stage of the transmitter. The oscilloscopic method is based on a comparison of the phases of 2 voltages, one of which is taken from the investigated and controlled

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80177
S/111/60/000/03/04/004
B022/B008

The Use of an Oscilloscope for Balancing Medium-wave Antennas

resistor, the other one from an arbitrary noninductive resistor. These voltages are led to the vertical and horizontal plates of the oscilloscope tube. A straight line appears on the screen of the oscilloscope if no phase shift occurs; if it occurs, however, an ellipse appears, from the width of which the amount of the phase difference can be judged. The scheme of the instrument is given (Fig.). The amount of the input resistance of the feeder system for the antennas can also be determined simultaneously by the instrument, the error being in an order of magnitude of 10%. The case of the balancing of an antenna with short feeder is described, with the balancing elements being located in a separate building. There is 1 figure.

Card 2/2

BARANOV, A. N.

Eliminating the effects if gas attack Izd, 2., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gos nauch.-tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-rt, 1942. 55 p. (49-55430)

UG447.B35 1942

BARANOV, A.E.

Decontamination from the consequences of an attack in chemical warfare. Kuibyshev, Obligiz, 1942. 67 p. (54-46092)

UG447.B35 1942a

1. Decontamination (from gases, chemicals, etc.) I. Epshtein, G. IU., jt. au.

BARANOV, A.F.

SMELOV, N.S.; BRONSTEYN, V.G.; BARANOV, A.F.

Tolerance in the reinforced method of specific syphilis therapy.
Vest.vener. no.2:7-11 Mr-Ap '50. (CLML 19:3)

1. Of the Central Skin-Venereological Institute (Director -- Candidate Medical Sciences N.M.Turanov), Ministry of Public Health USSR, of the Hospital imeni Korolenko (Head Physician -- Docent V.P.Volkov), Moscow Municipal Public Health Department, and of the Second Skin-Venereological Dispensary (Director -- Candidate Medical Sciences V.G.Bronshteyn).

BARANOV, A.F., redaktor; RUDOY, E.F., redaktor; SOLOGUBOV, V.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, otvetstvennyy redaktor toma; ALBEGOV, N.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VASIL'YEV, B.K., inzhener; VERSHINSKIY, S.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VINOGRADOV, G.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VINOKUROV, M.V., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; GOLOVANOV, V.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GORDEYEV, A.S., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GURSKIY,P.A., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GUREVICH, A.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DOMBROVSKIY, A.B., dotsent; YEGORCHENKO, V.F., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk: IVANOV, V.N., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KARVATSKIY, B.L., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOROLEV,K.P. professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; MUCHKIN, I.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;POPOV, G.V.,inzhener; PROSKURNEV, P.G. inzhener;SAFONTSEV, K.A., izhener: SEMICHASTNOV, I.F.dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SLOMYANSKIY, A.V., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; STEPANOV, A.D., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SYROMYATNIKOV, S.P., akademik[deceased]; TERNOVSKIY,V.A.,dotsent; kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TRUBETSKOY, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, KHOKHLOV, N.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHARONIN, V.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHLYKOV, Yu.P.,dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; YEVTUSHENKO, A.M. kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; IVANOV, V.N.,professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; PANOV, N.I., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; SLOMYANSKIY, A.V., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; UTYANSKIY, L.I., inzhener, retsenzent; NETYKSA, V.M., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent;

(Contimued on next card)

BARANOV, A.F., -- (Continued) Card 2.

TOPORNIN, G.S., inzhener, retsenzent; DOMBROVSKIY, A.B., dotsent; retsenzent; POYDO, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; YAKOBSON, P.Ye., laureat Stalinskoy premii; dotsent; kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; POPOV. A.A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; PROSKURNEV, P.G., inzhener, retsenzent; SAFONTSEV, K.A., inzhener, retsenzent; SERAFIMOVICH, V.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; retsenzent; TRAVIN, P.I., inzhener, retsenzent; FOKIN, K.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; SHCHERBAKOV, V.P., inzhener, retsenzent; SHADUR, L.A., dotsent; kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk,retsenzent; TIKHONOV, P.S., inzhener retsenzent; TKACHENKO, F.D., inzhener; retsenzent; BABICHKOV, A.M. professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; KOROSTYLEV, A.I. inzhener, retsenzent; LEVITSKIY, V.S., dotsent; kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; KLYKOV, A.F., inzhener, retsenzent; SOLOGUBOV, V.N. redaktor; SHISHKIN, K.A., redaktor; SLOMYANSKIY, A.V. redaktor; SALENKO, S.V., redaktor; YUDZON, D.M. tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Technical reference book for railroad men] Tekhnicheskii spravochnik zheleznodorozhnika. Redaktsionnaia kollegiia: A. F. Baranov, i dr. Glav.redaktor. E. F. Rudoi. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo. Vol. 6 [Rolling stock] Podvizhnoi sostav. 1952. 955 p. (MLRA 8:9)
(Railroads--Rolling-stock)

BARANOV, A.F., redaktor; BIZYUKIN, D.D., redaktor; VAKHNIN, M.I., otvetstvennyy redaktor toma, professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; VEDENISOV, B.N., redaktor; IVLIYEV, I.V., redaktor; MOSHCHUK, I.D., redaktor; RUDOY, Ye.F., glavnyy redaktor; SOKOLINSKIY, Ya.I., redaktor; SOLOGUBOV, V.N., redaktor; SHILEVSKIY, V.A., redaktor; ALFEROV, A.A., inzhener; ANASHKIN, B.T., inzhener; AFANAS'YEV, Ye.V., laureat Stalinskoy premii, inzhener; BELENKO, K.M., dotsent; BORISOV, D.P., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZHIL'TSOV, P.N., inzhener; ZBAR, N.R., inzhener; IL'YENKOV, V.I., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KAZAKOV, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KRAYZMER, L.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOTLYARENKO, N.F., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MAYSHEV, P.V., professor, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MARKOV, M.V., inzhener; NELEPETS, V.S., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; NOVIKOV, V.A., dotsent; ORLOV, N.A., inzhener; PETROV, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PIVKO, G.M., inzhener; POGODIN, A.M., inzhener; RAMLAU, P.N., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ROGINSKIY, V.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RYAZANTSEV, B.S., laureat Stalinskoy premii, dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SNARSKIY, A.A., inzhener; FEL'DMAN, A.B., inzhener; SHASTIN, V.A., laureat Stalinskoy premii, inzhener; SHUR, B.I., inzhener; GONCHUKOV, V.I., inzhener, retsenzent; NOVIKOV, V.A., dotsent, retsenzent; AFANAS'YEV, Ye.V., laureat Stalinskoy premii, retsenzent;

[Technical handbook for railroad men] Tekhnicheskii spravochnik zheleznodorozhnika. Vol. 8. [Signaling, central control, block system, and communication] Signalizatsiia, tsentralizatsiia, blokirovka, sviaz'. Red. kollegiia A.F.Baranov [i dr.] Glav.red. E.F.Rudoi. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1952. 975 p. (Continued on next card)

BRYLEYEV, A.M., laureat Stalinskoy premii, inzhener; GAMBURG, Ye.Yu., inzhener, retsenzent; GOLOVKIN, M.K., inzhener, retsenzent; KAZAKOV, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; KUT'IN, I.M., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; LEONOV, A.A., inzhener, retsenzent; SEMENOV, N.M., laureat Stalinskoy premii, inzhener, retsenzent; CHERNYSHEV, V.B., inzhener, retsenzent; VALUYEV, G.A., inzhener, retsenzent; METTAS, N.A., laureat Stalinskoy premii, inzhener, retsenzent; NOVIKOV, V.A., dotsent, retsenzent; PIVOVAROV, A.L., inzhener, retsenzent; POGODIN, A.M., inzhener, retsenzent; KHODOROV, L.R., inzhener, retsenzent; PIVOVAROV, A.L., inzhener, retsenzent; POGODIN, A.M., inzhener, retsenzent; KHODOROV, L.R., inzhener, retsenzent; SHUPLOV, V.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; KLYKOV, A.F., inzhener, retsenzent; YUDZON, D.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; VERINA, G.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Technical handbook for railroad men] Tekhnicheskii spravochnik zheleznodorozhnika. Vol. 8. [Signaling, central control, block system, and communication] Signalizatsiia, tsentralizatsiia, blokirovka, sviaz'. Red. kollegiia A.F.Baranov [i dr.] Glav.red. E.F.Rudoi. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1952. 975 p. (Card 2) (MLRA 8:2)
(Railroads--Signaling) (Railroads--Communication systems)

BARANOV, A.F., kand.med.nauk; MAROCHKINA, I.A., vrach; KONOPIKHINA, T.A., vrach; KOLOKOLOVA, N.V., kand.med.nauk; YAKIMENKO, O.V., kand. med.nauk; PANOVA, L.M., kand.med.nauk

Treatment of onychomycoses with keratolytic and fungicidal plasters. Vest.derm.i ven. no.1:65-67 '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Mikologichkoye otdeleniye Moskovskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy No.23 imeni Medsantrud (for Marochkina, Kononikhina). 2. Poliklinika No.1 Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (for Kolokolova). 3. TSentral'naya poliklinika No.1 Ministerstva oborony SSSR (for Yakimenko). 4. TSentral'naya poliklinika No.1 Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (for Panova).
(DERMATOMYCOSIS) (NAILS (ANATOMY)—DISEASES)
(PLASTERS (PHARMACY))

ACC NR: AR6035201 SOURCE CODE: UR/0124/66/000/009/V031/V031

AUTHOR: Baranov, A. G.; Kofman, A. P.

TITLE: Some peculiarities of plastic deformation and heat treating of two layer steels

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 9V258

REF SOURCE: Sb. Materialy Nauchn. konferentsii. Sovnarkhoz Nizhne-Volzhsk. ekon r-na. Volgogradsk. politekhn. in-t. T. 1. Volgograd, 1965, 388-389

TOPIC TAGS: plastic deformation, bimetal, metal cladding, steel manufacture process, alloy heat treatment, sheet metal

ABSTRACT: Conditions for rolling bimetallic sheet bars were investigated, and the mechanical properties and optimal methods of heat treating of bimetallic sheets were determined for the following pairs of materials: OKh23N28MZDT alloy + steel 3; KhN75MBTYu alloy + steel 3; Hastelloy S + steel 3. The drawing of various bimetal layers during rolling is determined, which provide a possibility of computing the thickness of cladding of blanks before rolling. It is shown that the drawing coefficient of cladding is smaller than the drawing coefficient of the base from

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ACC NR: AR6035201

carbon steel. After the optimum heat treating conditions, the investigated bimetals acquire properties (strength, plasticity, microhardness, tendency to intergranular corrosion, etc.) considerably exceeding the existing standard requirements. L. Gordiyenko. [Translation of abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 13,11/

Card 2/2

BARANOV, A.G.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3482

Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo mashinostroitel'noy promyshlennosti. Sverdlovskoye otdeleniye

Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya mashinostroitel'nogo proizvodstva [illegible] ation and Automation in the Machine-Building Industry) [illegible] 1959. 519 p. 12,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Ye. V. Pal'mov, Doctor of Technical Sciences; [illegible] Editorial Board: P. P. Vakhitov, Engineer, V. V. [illegible] Technical Sciences, Ye. V. Pal'mov, [illegible] Parashkov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, V. V. [illegible] Technical Sciences, K. N. Sobolev, Candidate of [illegible] Sokolovskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences, [illegible] B. K. Shumayev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, [illegible] nor.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for production engineers and [illegible] in industrial planning.

COVERAGE: The material presented in this book is [illegible] developed and tested in the machine-building plants [illegible] of Siberia. Listed are various methods of [illegible] and their applications in foundries, forging shops, [illegible] other fields of the industry rolling, hol[illegible] quality control on an industrial scale. [illegible] and instruments currently used in mechanization and [illegible] dustrial processes are described and illustrated. [illegible] said to have been produced by the plants [illegible] economic aspects of mechanization and automation are [illegible]

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MECHANIZATION AND AUTOMATION IN MACHINE AND ASSEMBLY SHOPS

1. Mechanization and Automation of Metal-Cutting Machine Tools (Rayev-skiy, S. A., M. A. Korolev, I. G. Nikulin, L. S. Mintsengendler, V.P. Sazhin, and Ye. L. Shishkin, Engineers) 297
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24.3700

AUTHOR: Baranov, A. G.

TITLE: A method for the experimental proof of the independence of the velocity of light on the velocity of the source

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 40, no. 3, 1961, 860-862

TEXT: An experimental arrangement is described to demonstrate in the laboratory the independence of the velocity of light c on the velocity of the source v. The papers of A. M. Bonch-Bruyevich (Ref.1: DAN SSSR, 109, 481, 1956) and A. M. Bonch-Bruyevich and V. A. Molchanov (Ref. 2: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1, 113, 1956) are referred to in the introduction, and it is pointed out that they are not equivalent to the present work. The superiority of the author's method lies in the fact that here the effects of the order v/c are perceived and not those of the order v^2/c^2 as is usual. The fundamental idea underlying the method is the use of an interferometer with a movable mirror. The experimental arrangement is shown

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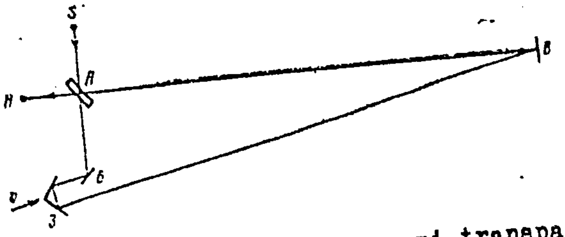
schematically in the figure:



S is a monochromatic source of light, A a semi-transparent silvered plate, B and B' are plane mirrors, H an instrument for observing interference, and C a system of two plane mirrors at right angles to each other capable of moving with a variable velocity v in the direction of the arrow. A beam of light starting from S is split by the plate into a "left beam" and a "right beam" which are denoted by the indices l and r. The following "time equation" explains the principle of the experimental arrangement:

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$$T_l = \frac{l_1}{c+v} + \frac{1}{c}\left(l_2 - \frac{vl_1}{c+v}\right), \quad T_r = \frac{l_2}{c+v} + \frac{1}{c}\left(l_1 - \frac{vl_2}{c+v}\right), \quad l_1 = \overline{AB'C}, \; l_2 = \overline{CBA};$$

$\Delta T = T_l - T_r = \frac{2v(l_2-l_1)}{c(c+v)} = \text{const}$. If the velocity of light c were dependent on the velocity of the source v, the former would have a velocity c + 2v after reflection from C so that the path differences of the left and right beams and the interference bands would compensate: $T_l = \frac{l_1}{c+v} + \frac{1}{c+2v}\left(l_2 - \frac{vl_1}{c+v}\right) = \frac{l_1+l_2}{c+2v} = T_r$, whereas in fact for $l_2 - l_1 = 30$ m, v = 1 m/sec, and $\lambda \approx 5000$ A the band shift amounts to 4/10 of the band width. Finally, some possibilities of error are discussed. There are 1 figure and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: September 15, 1960

Card 3/3

VARLAMOV, L.I.; BARANOV, A.G., inzh., retsenzent; PALEYEV, N.M., inzh., red. izd-va; TIKHANOV, A.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Testing stations for piston and gas-turbine engines] Ispytatel'nye stantsii porshnevykh i gazoturbinnykh dvigatelei. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 171 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Internal combustion engines--Testing)
(Engineering laboratories)

BRATCHENKO, B.F., red.; ZABLODSKIY, G.P., red.; BARABANOV, F.A., red.; BABOKIN, I.A., red.; BARANOV, A.I., red.; VYSOTSKIY, P.I., red.; DREMAYLO, P.G., red.; ZASADYCH, B.P., red.; ZVENIGORODSKIY, G.Z., red.; KAGAN, F.Ya., red.; LEVITSKIY, Ya.B., red.; LOTAREV, N.I., red.; MARCHENKO, M.G., red.; MITROFANOV, M.B., red.; PAKHALOK, I.F., red.; SHELKOV, A.A., red.; RYKOV, N.A., red. izd-va; IL'INSKAYA, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Safety rules for working in briquetting and preparation plants] Pravila bezopasnosti pri vedenii rabot na briketnykh i obogatitel'nykh fabrikakh. Izd.2. Obiazatel'ny dlia vsekh organizatsii i predpriiatii ugol'noi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1958. 62 p. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet po nadzoru za bezopasnym vedeniyem rabot v promyshlennosti i gornomu nadzoru.
(Coal preparation--Safety measures) (Briquets (Fuel))

L 57028-65 EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(1)/EPA(w)-2/EWP(j)/
EEC(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) Pc-4/Pab-10/Pr-4/Pt-7/Pi-4 IJP(c) GG/RM/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5018127 UR/0048/65/029/006/0951/0955

45 B

AUTHOR: Rudyak, V.M.; Baranov, A.I.

TITLE: Effect of ultrasound on polarization and polarization reversal processes in triglycine sulfate crystals and barium titanate ceramics /Report, 4th All-Union Conf. on Ferroelectricity held in Rostov-on-the-Don 18-18 Sept 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Ser.fizicheskaya,v.29, no.6, 1965,951-955

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectricity, 21 ultrasonic radiation, hysteresis loop, triglycine sulfate, barium titanate

ABSTRACT: The effect of ultrasound on ferroelectric hysteresis in triglycine sulfate and $BaTiO_3$ was investigated. The triglycine sulfate

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The materials were irradiated with 0.2 sec pulses of 3 megacycle/sec ultrasound at 0.5 W/cm^2. The effect of the ultrasound on the hysteresis loops of triglycine sulfate was to increase the polarization and

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ACCESSION NR: AP5016127

2 kV/cm, reaching a saturation value of perhaps -8% for fields greater than 3 kV/cm. Auxiliary experiments on the effect of temperature on the hysteresis of triglycine sulfate showed that the observed effects

ASSOCIATION: Kalinin[illegible]y pedagogicheskiy institut (Kalinin Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, IC

NR REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

BARANOV, A. I.

Jul 48

USSR/Mining Methods
Safety Precautions

"Basic Technical Solutions to Complex Mechanization of the Donets and Moscow Coal Field Mines," A. I. Baranov, Engr, 5½ pp

"Ugol'" No 7 (268)

Discusses mechanization of cleaning work, cutting of preliminary workings, underground transport, and surface operations. Stresses necessity for efficient organization of labor and machinery resources. Sketches show various methods of propping tunnels.

[redacted] 7/49T81

BARANOV, A. I.; KUZ'MIN, V. V.

From Chapter II "The Terminology of Standardization," of the book Standartizatsiya i Normalizatsiya v Mashinostroyenii (Standardization and Normalization in Machine Building), Mashgiz, 1949.

Translation W-14932, 6 Nov 50

BARANOV, A. I. and V. V. KUZ'MIN.

Standartizatsiia i normalizatsiia v mashinostroenii. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1949. 174 p. illus.

Bibliography: p. 174-(175)

(Standardization and normalization in machine building.)

DLC: TJ1135.B25

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953

BARANOV, A. I.

"Eliminate Shortcomings in Work for Standardizing Technological Equipment,"
Vest. mash., 31, No.12, 1951

KUZ'MICH, A.S., redaktor; GRAFOV, L.Ye., redaktor; SHEVYAKOV, L.D., akademik, redaktor; SUDOPLATOV, A.P., redaktor; BALBACHAN, Ya.I., redaktor; OSTROVSKIY, S.B., redaktor; BARANOV, A.I., redaktor; BAGASHEV, M.K., redaktor; IVANENKO, G.Y., ~~redaktor;~~ SOSNOV, G.A., redaktor; PRUDKIN, Ya.M., redaktor; DUL'NEV, V.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Reconstruction of the mining industry and the improvement of the surface complex of mines in the Donets Basin; proceedings of a conference in Stalino, November 19-21, 1951.] Rekonstruktsiia gornogo khoziaistva i sovershenstvovanie poverkhnostnykh kompleksov ugol'nykh shakht Donbassa; trudy soveshchaniia v g. Stalino, 19-21 noiabria 1951 g. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat. 1952. 245 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 9:2)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo ugol'noy promyshlennosti.

(Donets Basin --Coal mines and mining)

BARANOV, A. I.

Standardization of technical equipment used in factory shops. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vomashinostroit. lit-ry, 1952. 239 p. (54-22802)

TS205.B3

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"Normalization of Technological Rigging of Provisionary Shops," Moscow, 1952

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DLC: TN4.V4

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RYBAKOV, I.P.; BARANOV, A.I., otvetstvennyy redaktor; ANDREYEV, G.G.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Coal deposit opening and systems of mining] Vskrytie i sistemy razrabotki ugol'nykh mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat. Pt.1. [Opening of coal deposts] Vskrytie ugol'nykh mestorozhdenii. 1954. 85 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 8:4)
(Coal mines and mining)

BARANOV, A.I., otvetstvennyy redaktor; ALADOVA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; NADEINSKAYA, A.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Advancing and retreating systems of working mines] Priamoi i obratnyi poriadok otrabotki vyemochnykh i shakhtnykh polei. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1954. 165 p. (MLRA 8:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo ugol'noy promyshlennosti. (Coal mines and mining)

BARANOV, A.I., otvetstvennyy redaktor; ALADOVA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; NADEINSKAYA, A.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Advancing and retreating systems of working mines] Priamoi i obratnyi poriadok otrabotki vyemochnykh i shakhtnykh polei. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1954. 165 p. (MLRA 8:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo ugol'noy promyshlennosti. (Coal mines and mining)

BARANOV, A.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KUZ'MIN, V.V., inzhener; GOKUN, V.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; NOVIKOV, K.D., inzhener, retsenzent; TKACHENKO, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; TEMKIN, A.V., redaktor; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Setting standars and norms in machine building] Standartizatsiia i normalizatsiia v mashinostroenii. Izd.2-oe, perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroitel'noi lit-ry, 1955. 202 p.
(Machinery industry) (MLRA 8:11)

BARANOV, A. I.

BEYLINA, TS.O., inzhener; BLAGONADEZHDIN, V.Ye., inzhener; BOGUSLAVSKIY, P.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VORONKOV, I.M., professor, GITINA, L.Ya., inzhener; GROMAN, M.B., inzhener; GOROKHOV, N.V., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk [deceased]; DENISYUK, I.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DOVZHIK, S.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DUKEL'SKIY, M.P., professor, doktor khimicheskikh nauk [deceased]; DYKHOVICHNYY, A.I., professor; ZHITKOV, D.G., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOZLOVSKIY, N.S., inzhener; LAKHTIN, Yu.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; LEVENSON, L.B., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk [deceased]; LEVIN, B.Z., inzhener; LIPKAN, V.F., inzhener; MARTYNOV, M.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MOLEVA, T.I., inzhener; NOVIKOV, F.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; OSETSKIY, V.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; OSTROUMOV, G.A.; PONOMARENKO, Yu.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RAKOVSKIY, V.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; REGIRER, Z.L., inzhener; SOKOLOV, A.N., inzhener; SOSUNOV, G.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; STEPANOV, V.N., professor; SHEMAKHANOV, M.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; EL'KIND, I.A., inzhener; YANUSHEVICH, L.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BOKSHITSKIY, Ya.M., inzhener, redaktor; BULATOV, S.B., inzhener, redaktor; GASHINSKIY, A.G., inzhener, redaktor; GRIGRO'YEV, V.S., inzhener, redaktor; YEGURNOV, G.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; ZHARKOV, D.V., dotsent, redaktor; ZAKHAROV, Yu.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KAMINSKIY, V.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KOMARKOV, Ye.F., professor, redaktor; KOSTYLEV, B.N., inzhener, redaktor; POVAROV, L.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; ULINICH, F.R., redaktor; KLORIK'YAN, S.Kh., otvetstvennyy redaktor; GLADILIN, L.V., redaktor;

(Continued on next card)

BEYLINA, TS.O. --- (continued) Card 2.

RUPPENEYT, K.V., redaktor; TERPIGOREV, A.M., glavnyy redaktor; BARABANOV, F.A., redaktor; BARANOV, A.I., redaktor; BUCHNEV, V.K., redaktor; GRAFOV, L.Ye., redaktor; DOKUKIN, A.V., redaktor; ZADEMIDKO, A.N., redaktor; ZASYAD'KO, A.F., redaktor; KRASNIKOVSKIY, G.V. redaktor; LETOV, N.A., redaktor; DISHIN, G.L., redaktor; MAN'KOVSKIY, G.I., redaktor; MEL'NIKOV, N.V., redaktor; ONIKA, D.G., redaktor; OSTROVSKIY, S.B., redaktor; POKROVSKIY, N.M., redaktor; POLSTYANOY, G.N., redaktor; SKOCHINSKIY, A.A., redaktor; SONIN, S.D., redaktor; SPIVAKOVSKIY, A.O., redaktor; STANCHENKO, I.K., redaktor; SUDOPLATOV, A.P., redaktor; TOPCHIYEV, A.V., redaktor; TROYANSKIY, S.V., redaktor; SHEVYAKOV, L.D., redaktor; BYKHOVSKAYA, S.N., redaktor izdatel'stva; ZAZUL'SKAYA, V.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

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(Mining engineering) (MLRA 10:10)

PROGNIMAK, Dmitriy Yakovlevich; BARANOV, A.I., otv.red.; SHUSHKOVSKAYA,
Ye.L., red.izd-va; SABITOV, A.; tekhn.red.

[Development and mining of flat seams from working area boundaries in the Donets Basin] Podgotovka i otrabotka pologikh plastov Donbassa ot granits vyemochnykh polei. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1959. 111 p.
(MIRA 12:4)
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining)

BARANOV, A.I.

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(Coal mines and mining--Congresses)

ROSHCHUPKIN, Igor' Georgiyevich, dots.; ANAN'IN, Gleb Pavlovich, dots.;ARSLANOV, Nikolay Konstantinovich, dots.Prinimali uchastiye: KOLONCHUK, V.M., inzh.; SIDOROV, N.A., inzh.; POL'ZIKOV, I.N., dots.; KORZH, G.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; BARANOV, A.I., otv. red.; OKHRIMENKO, V.A., red. izd-va; SABITOV, A., tekhn. red.

[Working mineral deposits] Razrabotka mestorozhdenii poleznykh iskopaemykh. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1962. 590 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Mining engineering)

BARANOV, A.I.; KUZ'MIN, V.V.; KOROLEV, V.F., inzh., retsenzent;
ANDREYEVSKIY, O.A., red.; POCHTAREVA, A.V., red.izd-va;
EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Standardization and normalization in the machinery industry] Standartizatsiia i normalizatsiia v mashinostroenii. Izd.3., perer. i dop. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 314 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Machinery industry--Standards)

S/736/60/000/002/006/007

AUTHORS: Brokhin, I.S., Ol'khov, I.I., Ashmarin, G.M., Baranov, A.I., Platov, A.B., Repkin, V.P.

TITLE: The high-temperature strength of sintered titanium-carbide hard alloys.

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tverdykh splavov. Sbornik trudov. no.2. Moscow, 1960. Tverdyye splavy. pp. 135-147.

TEXT: Following a review of recent Western progress in the manufacture of heterogeneous carbide alloys sintered with Co, Ni, Ni-Cr, and other cementing binders, and more especially the Austrian WZ and the U.S. "Kanthanium" alloy (cf. Harwood, //no initials//, Materials and Methods, v.36, no.2, 1952), with reference to the manufacture of gas-turbine blades, the brittleness and thermal-shock sensitivity of such alloys is criticized. The authors experimented with sintered TiC-NbC and TiC-WC alloys cemented with pure Co powder from 1950 through 1953. Short-term and 100-hour strength tests were made at room temperature and temperatures up to 1200°C. For details on the source materials, cf. the paper by I.S. Brokhin and I.I.Ol'khov on p. 148 of this compendium (Abstract S/736/60/000/002/007/007); the compound carbides were obtained by the calcining of a mixture of finely-ground powders of the simple carbides at 2000-2200°. Test specimens comprise (a) TiC-NbC-Co with 3 to 30% NbC and 10 to 40% Co, and (b) TiC-WC-Co with 15 to 35% WC and 10 to 25% Co. Bending-strength test specimens were

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prismatic, 5x5x40 and 6x6x50 mm. Tests up to 1000°C were made on a special Silit-resistor-heated accessory (cross-section shown) installed on the P-5 (R-5) universal testing machine. The specimen was supported as a simple beam on hard-alloy or sintered aluminum-oxide supports with a 30-mm span and was subjected to a ball-centered load advancing at a rate of 11 mm/min. A PtRh-Pt contact thermo-couple measured the temperature; mean results were taken from no less than 15 specimens. The tensile-strength test specimens had the shape proposed by Prof. S. V. Sörensen (Russian transliteration "Serensen"); they were 120 mm long, 7 mm thick, 21.2 mm wide at the ends, and had a 20° inward straight taper for 26.2 mm from the ends and a R=194.5 mm circular fairing between the tapers to arrive at a 40 to 45 mm^2 neck section at the center. Precise dimensions were obtained by boron-carbide rubbing of the sintered specimens. Only the central 20 mm of each specimen were brought to the test temperature (15-20 min heating, 20-min holding), while the asbestos-padded hinge-clamped ends remained outside the furnace. During the 1200° tests, the upper end did not exceed 800-900°, the lower end 700-800°. Tests in which rupture occurred outside of ± 5 mm from the midpoint of the speci-men were not included in the evaluation. A structural cross-section and a general-view photograph of the testing machine, the ПИ-1350 (PI-1350) tubular Pt heater (manufactured by the "Platinopribor" factory), and its installation on the ДСТ-5000 (DST-5000) creep tester are shown. Room-temperature tension-data scatter was 12-15%, as against 10-12% at high temperature. The bending-data scatter was

10-12% and 7-10%, respectively. TiC-NbC-Co alloys: 10-15% NbC increases the scale resistance of TiC alloys by some 150-200°C, but engenders some loss in strength. In TiC-NbC-Co alloys a Co content from 10-40% was tested (with 10-15% NbC); maximum strength in bending occurred at 25-30% Co. Tests with a 25% Co content and 3 to 30% NbC contents showed a nearly constant bending strength (~90 kg/mm^2) up to 12-13% NbC, followed by a significant drop-off at NbC contents up to 20%. The bending strength of an alloy with 15% NbC and 25% Co (optimal scale resistance) increased steadily from 80 to 90 kg/mm^2 from 20 to 700° (attributed to plasticity), then dropped to 65 kg/mm^2 at 1000°. The tensile strength of the same alloy decreases in a straight line from 34 kg/mm^2 at 950° to 13 kg/mm^2 at 1200°. 100-hour tests indicate that the alloy retains high-temperature strength only up to 1000°. TiC-WC-Co alloys: The scale resistance of the W-containing alloys is lower than that of the Nb-containing alloys. Variations in WC content from 15 to 30% and in Co from 10 to 23% do not affect the strength of the TiC-based alloys appreciably. The σ_b-vs.-T curves of the 10% Co and the 25% Co alloys cross over at 800° and 80 kg/mm^2, and at higher T up to 1000° the 10% Co alloy is stronger than the 25% Co alloy. The tensile strength of the 30% WC, 15% Co, 55% TiC alloy descends linearly from 40 kg/mm^2 at 950° to 12 kg/mm^2 at 1200°. 100-hr tensile tests indicate a high-T strength limit of only 900°. Summary: TiC-WC-Co alloys are stronger ($E=38-40 \cdot 10^3$ kg/mm^2) but less high-T resistant ($T_{max}/100\ hr=900°C$) than TiC-NbC-Co ($E=30.5-31.5 \cdot 10^3$ kg/mm^2; $T_{max}=1000°$). There are 13 figures and 7 refs. (3 English-language and 4 German)

Card 3/3

ASSOCIATION: None given.

KORCHUNOV, N.G.; BARANOV, A.I.; GREKHOV, G.F.; DRANITSYNA, N.N.;
STRELE, L.A., red.

[Methods of conducting practice training for the students of forestry faculties] Metodika provedeniia uchebnoi praktiki dlia studentov lesoinzhenernykh fakul'tetov; uchebnoe posobie. Leningrad, Leningr. Lesotekhn. akad. 1962. 61 p.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Foresters—Education and training)

NAYDYSH, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk;
BARANOV, A.I., otv. red.; OKHRIMENKO, V.A., red. izd-va;
MESHCHANKINA, I.S., tekhn. red.; OVSEYENKO, V.G., tekhn.
red.

[Opening up and developing coal seams] Vskrytie i podgotovka ugol'nykh plastov. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1963. 166 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Coal mines and mining)

BOYKO, A.A., inzh.; DRUKOVANYY, M.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; BABOKIN, I.A., inzh.; ZAYTSEV, A.P., inzh.; POLESIN, Ya.L., inzh.; SOBOLEV, G.G., inzh.; ZHUKOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; TOPCHIYEV, A.V., prof.; VEDERNIKOV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; OKHRIMENKO, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; MELAMED, M.Z., kand.tekhn. nauk; KUZNETSOV, K.K., inzh.; RABINOVICH, I.A.; YASNYY, V.K., inzh.; LIVSHITS, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, rersenzent; BARANOV, A.I., inzh., retsenzent; LOMILINA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Brief handbook of a coal mining engineer] Kratkii spravochnik gornogo inzhenera ugol'noi shakhty. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1963. 639 p. (MIRA 17:3)

SUDOPLATOV, A.P., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; BARANOV, A.I., inzh., retsenzent; POLESIN, Ya.L., inzh., retsenzent; OKHRIMENKO, V.A., red.izd-va; VINOGRADOVA, G.V., red.izd-va; MAKSIMOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Brief handbook for the foreman in a coal mine] Kratkii spravochnik gornogo mastera ugol'noi shakhty. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 607 p. (MIRA 17:2)

L 16723-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T Pr-4 WE
ACCESSION NR: AR5000763 S/0058/64/000/009/H063/H063

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 9Zh404

B

AUTHORS: Kosenkov, A. Ya.; Goryachko, G. V.; Baranov, A. I.

TITLE: Effect of ultra-acoustic field on the mechanical impurities in petroleum products

CITED SOURCE: Uch. zap. Kalininsk. gos. ped. in-t, v. 33, 1963, 3-17

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum, ultrasonic filter, mechanical filter

TRANSLATION: An experimental ultrasonic filter (UF) was prepared in the form of a disc 340 mm in diameter, perforated and covered with a copper grid with filament thickness 27μ and with mesh 45μ, having a filtering surface 200 cm^2; the disc with the grid were soldered to the end of a nickel magnetostrictor of the NEL-4 type. During the course of the filtering, ultrasonic oscillations of frequency 20.5 kcs at an excited acoustic power of 400 W were applied to the UF; this yielded a per unit oscillation power

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ACCESSION NR: AR5000763

$\leq$ 0.5 W/cm^2. The UF was used in experiments on filtering of commercial diesel fuel (GOST 305-58). A qualitative control over the results of the filtering was effected by measuring under the microscope the maximum size of the mechanical-impurity particles ahead and behind the filter. At a mesh dimension of 45 μ, the particle sizes of the mechanical impurities passing through the filter was $\leq$ 15μ, i.e., smaller than those passed by a cloth filter. This was attributed to the effect of the ultrasonic field. The experiments have shown that other advantages of the UF over cloth and other mechanical filters are the appreciably larger rate of filtration with a smaller filter pressure drop and the considerably longer time elapsed before the filter clogs up. A Ravikovich.

SUB CODE: IE, GP ENCL: 00

Cord 2/2

L 34844-65 EWT(m)/EWP(j) Pc-4 RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5008545 S/0286/65/000/006/0061/0061

AUTHOR: Shorokhov, V. M.; Baranov, A. I.; Gulyayev, P. N.; Notkina, I. Ya.; Bubnova, L. V.

21
B

TITLE: A method for producing porous rubber parts. Class 39, No. 169245

16

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 6, 1965, 61

TOPIC TAGS: porous material, rubber, rubber vulcanization, rubber product

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing porous rubber parts from rubber stocks which contain azoisobutyronitrile, azohexahydrobenzonitrile, an ordinary ether of azodicarboxylic acid and an amide of azodicarboxylic acid as organic pore forming agents. Vulcanization is accelerated and combined with the pore formation process by adding the pore forming agents to a rubber stock which contains no sulfur and no rubber accelerators. In order to make the process continuous and to produce articles of unlimited length, the intermediate products are passed in one or several streams through a vat with glycerine or some other liquid heat-transfer agent which is inert to rubber and has a high boiling

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L 34844-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008545

point. This heat-transfer agent is heated to 130-160°C. The Author's Certificate also covers a modification of this method in which the articles go from the vat to an air vulcanization chamber in order to reduce the length of the heating bath.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 04Nov55 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, GC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

RUDYAK, V.M.; BARANOV, A.I.

Effect of ultrasound on the processes of polarization and polarization reversal in triglycine sulfate crystals and in $BaTiO_3$ ceramics. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 29 no.6:951-955 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Kalininskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.

BARANOV, A. [illegible], kapitan [illegible]-go ranga

On different ends of a tow. Mor. sbor. 47 no.9:67-70 S '64. (MIRA 18:7)

BAKANOV, [illegible]

Comparative [illegible] of the [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible].
Sbor. KazN[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

L 42205-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(k) IJP(c) RM/

ACC NR: AT6013182 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/61/000/000/0217/02

AUTHORS: Baranov, A. I.; Geller, B. E.; Larionov, N. I.

ORG: none

B

TITLE: Study of the properties of concentrated polymer solutions using an ultrasound method

SOURCE: Moscow. Oblastnoy pedagogicheskiy institut. Primeneniye ul'traakustiki k issledovaniyu veshchestva, no. 14, 1961, 217-225

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasound, ultrasonic velocity, fluid density measurement, solution concentration, adiabatic compression, ultrasonic wave propagation

ABSTRACT: The relationship between the density, temperature, and concentration concentrated solutions of perchlorovinyl, polyacrylonitrile, and acetylcellulose was investigated using ultrasonic methods. The work is presented as a part of a complex effort by N. I. Larionov, G. V. Goryachko, N. A. Dmitriyeva, B. E. Geller (Sb. Primeneniye ul'traakustiki k issledovaniyu veshchestva, vyp. X, str. 23, M., 1960), designed to study physical and chemical properties of polymers. Dimethylformamide was selected as the solvent. Changes in density, in the propagation velocity of ultrasound, and in adiabatic compressibility of the solutions were measured. The velocity of ultrasound was measured optically, with an accuracy of It was established that the propagation velocity is practically independent of the

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ACC NR: AT6013182

concentration of polymers (up to 20%) as shown in Fig. 1.

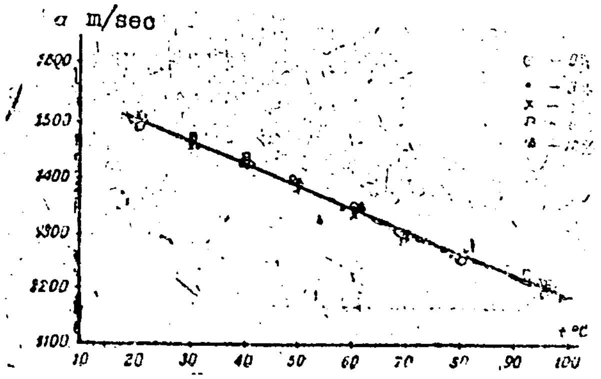

Fig. 1. Velocity of ultrasound as a function of temperature in acetylcellulose solutions.

Within concentration limits from 0—20% and temperature limits from 20—100C the velocity of ultrasound is a linear function of solution density. The free volume is greater in concentrated solutions than in the pure solvent. Orig. art. has: [illegible] figures, 3 tables, and 2 equations.

SUB CODE: 07, 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: 22Apr61/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 af

BARANOV, A. I. and FEDOROV, Ye. Ye.

"Climates of the Plains of European USSR," Trudy Inst. geog. AN SSSR, No.44, 1949

From list of Russian geophysics publications obtained from personal files of Russian refugee. Microfilm copies can be obtained from Library of the Meteorological Service for Northwest Germany, Hamburg.

SO: ATI-460-52, 28 Mar 52.

BARANOV, A. I.

"Clincal Times of the Year in the European Part of the USSR," from "Problems of Climatology" No 48 (1950) in the Series "Works of the Institute of Geography Academy of Sciences USSR, pages 32 to 48.

Considers: The monthly sums of direct and scattered radiation (in large calories) at Pavlovsk and at Yevpateriya (according to Kalitin, 1938); the annual behavior of radiational balance at latitudes 50° and 60° (according to T. G. Beryland, 1948); the frequency of winter and summer types of circulation (frequency versus month); the structure of climate in the weathers (% of 17 weather types versus month: according to Fedorov and Baranov, 1949); and maps showing: beginning of spring and its duration; beginning of summer and its duration; beginning of fall and its duration; winter and its duration (in the European part of the USSR).

BARANOV, A. I.

DECEASED

1962/7

c. 1962

METALLOCERAMICS

see ILC

L 41308-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) Pad IJP(c) MJW/
ACCESSION NR: AR5004784 JD/HW/JG S/0137/64/000/010/I034/I035
38
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 10I228

AUTHOR: Kreymer, G. S.; Alekseyeva, N. A.; Baranov, A. I.

TITLE: Creep in metal ceramic tungsten carbide-cobalt hard alloy 4

CITED SOURCE: Sb. tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t tverdykh splavov, no. 5, 1964, 182-188

TOPIC TAGS: tungsten carbide alloy, cobalt containing alloy, metal ceramic material, metal creep, grain size, stress/ VK6 alloy 18

TRANSLATION: Creep in alloy VK6 (6% cobalt, balance tungsten carbide) 17 during concentrated bending at a temperature of 800° was studied as a function of the tungsten carbide grain size and the stress. The samples were bars 5 x 5 x 35 mm. Creep in tungsten carbide-cobalt alloys, during the first two stages, takes place according to the same laws as for a homogeneous metal; this is evidently connected with the fact that the creep process is determined by the creep of cobalt. The values of the creep rate

L 41308-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5004784

O

during bending of the tungsten carbide-cobalt alloy, in the stage of steady-state creep, agree with the predictions of J. Weertman's theory. The nature of the deformation-time curve in the stage of non-steady-state creep is identical during bending and under stress. 14 literature titles. N. Vorob'ev.

SUB CODE: MM ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

BARANOV, A.I.; GELLER, B.E.; LARIONOV, N.I.

Studying the properties of concentrated polymer solutions by the ultrasonic testing method. Prim. ul'traakust. k issl. veshch. no.14:217-225 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Polymers--Testing)
(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)

44144

44149

S/120/62/000/005/029/036
E032/E314

AUTHORS: Baranov, A.I., Blinov, V.A., Lepnev, G.P. and Selitskiy, Yu.A.

TITLE: Vacuum evaporation of materials onto thin organic films

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1962, 173 - 174

TEXT: A method is described for the removal of heat from thin organic filmsso that materials with high melting points can be deposited by vacuum evaporation onto the films. The authors have used collodion films, 10 - 30 μg/cm^2 thick, attached to light dural rings with the aid of shellac. A ring carrying the film was placed on the polished end of a solid brass cylinder and.the whole assembly was inserted into a vacuum system. After the pressure was reduced to 0.1 mm Hg, the film was charged by placing an electrode at about 1 500 V near it, so that a very low discharge was produced. The results was that the film came into very close contact with the supporting brass cylinder. The molecular cohesive force between the film and the brass surface

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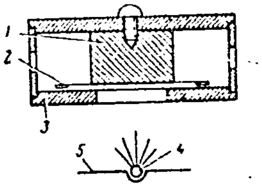
Vacuum evaporation of ....

S/120/62/000/005/029/036
E032/E314

was sufficiently large for the film to remain in tight contact with the brass surface, even when the latter was turned upside down, in which position the high melting-point material was evaporated onto it. The overall system is illustrated schematically in the figure, in which 1 is the polished brass cylinder, 2 is the ring carrying the film, 3 is the screen, 4 is the substance to be evaporated and 5 is a tantalum evaporating boat. The brass cylinder was found to be an efficient heat sink and the system has been used to produce uniform films of uranium and thorium up to 250 $\mu g/cm^2$ thick. Chromium and iron films have also been obtained ($\sim 100\ \mu g/cm^2$). There is 1 figure.

SUBMITTED: December 3, 1961

Fig.



Card 2/2

SOV/137-58-11-22732

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 128 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Gorodnov, P. T., Baranov, A. K., Antonova, Yu. S., Prokhvatilov, Ye. I., Skvortsov, G. D.

TITLE: Condenser-discharge Welding of Bicycle Frames (Kondensatornaya svarka velosipednykh ram)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnol. avtomobilestroyeniya, 1958, Nr 2, pp 36-43

ABSTRACT: The novel technological process of condenser-discharge welding (CW) of permanently joined members of bicycle frames developed by the NIITavtoprom (Scientific Research Institute of Technology for the Automobile Industry) substantially reduces the amount of labor required as well as the weight of the bicycles. The employment of the CW significantly reduces the consumption of ferrous and nonferrous metals and auxiliary materials and eliminates such operations as the manufacture of fittings, their attachment, etc The electrical circuitry of CW is examined. Technical specifications and photographs of the CW machine are given. At a current of up to 300,000 amp the productivity of the machine amounts to 100-125 welding operations per hour. As a result of investigations carried out to

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determine optimal conditions for CW, relationships were established between the strength of the welded joints and the current density, the charge potential, the compression force, the overhang of the pipe, etc. (the data are compiled in the form of diagrams). Vibration-strength tests yielded favorable results. A prototype of an industrial CW machine was designed and constructed. The employment of the CW technique reduces the labor from 41-44 to 5-15 minutes per frame and lowers the cost of manufacture per frame from 12-13 to 5-7 rubles.

B. K.

18(5), 25(1,5)

SOV/135-59-7-8/15

AUTHOR: Gorodnov, P.T., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Baranov, A.K., Engineer

TITLE: Impulse Welding of Bicycle Frames

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 7, pp 26-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: From 1956 to 1958, NIITAVTOPROM investigated impulse welding of bicycle frames and developed the technological process and special impulse-welding machines. The Penzenskiy velozavod imeni Frunze (Penza Bicycle Plant imeni Frunze) built these machines and the necessary accessories. In 1958, in the assembly shop a section for impulse-welding of bicxcle frames was organized. The following workers of NIITAVTOPROM participated in this work: engineers N.A. Arkhinov, Yu.S. Antonovy, M.M. Novokreshchenov, N.G. Marach, Ye.T. Prokhvatilov, G.D. Skvortsov, N.G. Smirnov, B.G. Yashunskiy and the workers of the Penza Bicycle Plant V.A. Pecherskiy, S.A. Selivanov and S.A. Ostavnov. Fig. 1 shows a photograph of the impulse-welding

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Impulse Welding of Bicycle Frames [illegible]

machine for bicycle frames, Fig. 2 is a cross-section diagram. Fig. 3 represents the electrical circuit diagram with single-phase power supply, while Fig. 4 is the electrical circuit diagram for three-phase power supply. The single-phase system was replaced by the improved three-phase system. The productivity is 150-250 welding operations per hour. The authors compare in a table the different welding conditions used and the results of mechanical tests. Presently, a large batch of bicycle frames is being produced by the Penza Bicycle Plant, since the welding method produced better results. The welding technology developed for welding bicycle frames may be used also for welding other tube constructions. Fig. 11 shows the interior of the impulse-welding shop at the Penza Bicycle Plant. There are 2 circuit diagrams, 1 diagram, 10 photographs and 1 oscillogram.

ASSOCIATION: NIITAVTOPROM

Card 2/2

L 35926-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(c)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)/EWP(l) IJP(c) JD/HM/WB

ACC NR: AP6015106 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0135/66/000/005/0028/0030

AUTHOR: Baranov, A. K. (Engineer); Sorokin, V. N. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Argon arc welding of Kh14G14N3T steel

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 5, 1966, 28-30

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion resistant steel, intercrystalline corrosion, impact test, bend test, tensile test, arc welding, welding equipment / EI711 steel, Kh14G14N3T steel, Kh18N9T steel, 06Kh19N9T wire

ABSTRACT: The results of tensile, bend, impact and intercrystalline corrosion tests on welded Kh14G14N3T steel are presented. The chemical composition of the steel is 0.1% C; 14.43% Mn; 0.56% Si; 2.96% Ni; 14.40% Cr; 0.009% S; 0.028 % P; 0.48% Ti; and the remainder Fe. Kh14G14N3T (also designated as EI711) is recommended as a substitute for Kh18N9T steel in the manufacture of equipment exposed to mildly aggressive media (e. g., organic acids of low concentration). EI711 steel is stronger than Kh18N9T steel but is not as resistant to corrosion. EI711 specimens were cleaned with steel brush and pickled in acetone. Single-pass welds were made with a backing argon shield and a nonconsumable electrode. 06Kh19N9T wire, 1 mm in diameter, was used as filler metal. On the basis of x-ray and destructive tests, it is concluded that EI711

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.791.753.93:669.15-194

L 35926-66

ACC NR: AP6015106

steel resists hot cracking, has a close grained structure, and is uniformly hard throughout. The arc was stable and there was good penetration in all cases; no surface defects were noticed. X-rays failed to reveal porosities, cracks, etc. The authors recommend the use of filler metal for thicknesses of 2.5 mm and 3 mm to preclude destruction of the base metal at points 15-20 mm distances from the weld axis. The A-GOST 6032-58 test failed to detect any evidence of intercrystalline corrosion. A table lists the mechanical properties of argon arc welded joints of EI711 steel. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 tables. 14

SUB CODE: 13,11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

BARANOV, A. Kh. and OZOLIN, I. Yu.

"Unusual Case of Foreign Body in the Gall Bladder," Vest. Khir., 72, No.2, 1952

BARANOV, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, inzhener-lesovod; KANDYBIN, M., red.; IVANOV,N., tekhn, red.

[Kaluga forests] Lesa Kaluzhskie. Kaluga, Kaluzhskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 78 p. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Nachal'nik Kaluzhskogo upravleniya lesnogo khozyaystva i okhrany lesa (for Baranov)
(Kaluga Province--Forests and forestry)

BARANOV, A.M.

Some characteristics of the spatial structure of frontal clouds in the Arctic. Trudy AANII 266:90-94 '64
(MIRA 18:1)

PEREVA, Vladimir Mikhaylovich; FELL, V.G., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; ALEKSANDER, I.N., inzh., red.; RAKOVSKIY, V.V., inzh., red.; BARANOV, A.M., red.; AKSEL'ROD, I.Sh., tekhn. red.

[German-Russian dictionary of motion-picture and photographic technology]Nemetsko-russkii slovar' po kinofototekhnike. Pod obshchei red. V.G.Gellia. Red. I.N.Aleksandor, V.V.Rakovskii. Moskva, Glav.red. inostr. nauchno-tekhn. slovarei Fizmatgiza, 1962. 583 p. (MIRA 15:12)

(Motion pictures--Dictionaries) (Photography--Dictionaries)
(German language--Dictionaries--Russian)

BOGOMOLOV, B.A., red.; BARANOV, A.M., red.; MURONETS, I.I., red.; GUSEV, N.P., red.; PANKIN, A.V., red.; VACHAYEVA, Z.P., red.-leksikograf; VILENSKAYA, O.V., red.l-leksigogr.; ARTEMOV, L.V., red.-leksikogr.; YEREMINA, N.N., mlad. red.; VANSOVSKAYA, L.Ye., mlad. red.; CHEKRYZHOV, P.F., spets.red.; PLAKSHE, L.Yu., tekhn. red.

[German-Russian polytechnical dictionary] Nemetsko-russkii politekhnicheskii slovar'. Podgotovleno pri redaktsionnom uchastii izdatel'stva "Tekhnika" GDR. Moskva, Glavnaia red. inostrannykh nauchno-tekhn. slovarei Fizmatgiza, 1963. 812 p. (MIRA 17:1)

BOGUSLAVSIY, Pavel Samoylovich; BARANOV, A.M., red.

[German-Russian dictionary on electric measurement technique] Nemetsko-russkii slovar' po elektroizmeritel'noi tekhnike. Moskva, Sovetskaia entsiklopediia, 1964. 376 p. (MIRA 17:11)